

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. WELBURN.
The SPEAKER informed the Senate that he would announce the Standing Committees before the Senate adjourned to-day.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.
Petitions were presented by Messrs. CRENSHAW, BRAMLETTE and EVANS.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.
Mr. MARSHALL. A bill for the benefit of Wm. Skaggs, Sheriff of Green; allows him till the April term of the County Court to return his delinquent list: referred to the committee on Finance.

[A message from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of certain bills originating in that House.]

Mr. MARSHALL. A bill for the benefit of Edward Lewis, late Sheriff of Green: makes the return of a delinquent list at July term, 1845, as valid as if returned at June term: referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. PEYTON. A bill authorizing the Breckinridge County Court to change the State road at a certain place between Brandenburg and Shawneetown: passed.

Mr. EVANS. A bill to compel the owners of dogs to pay for sheep killed by them—\$3 for each sheep killed, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace; the same dog killing a second time, the owner to pay \$5 for each sheep killed; the same dog killing third time, the owner liable to indictment and fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$20; same penalties applied to negroes and the parents or guardians of infants owning such dogs; appeal to Circuit Court allowed; but providing that no one shall be liable to proceedings, if the dogs be killed within five days after notice of the killing.

[A message from the Governor by Mr. Kinkead.]
Mr. HARDIN was against all sheep-killing dogs; but he desired the reference of that bill to the committee on the Judiciary, and it was so referred.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. EVANS moved a resolution that two maps, presented with their report, by the Commissioners appointed to act with Commissioners from the State of Tennessee, to run a part of the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee communicated with the Governor's Annual Message, and ordered to be printed, the engraved and inserted in the Journals with the report.

Mr. EVANS said the engraving of the map was necessary to render the report intelligible, and on so important subject as that of a boundary between two sovereign States, the importance of having such maps in the public records was obvious. Perhaps the order to print the report, of which the manuscript maps were an indispensable portion, itself covered the engraving and printing of the maps; but it was desirable that no misconception of the order should exist, and he therefore brought the question specifically before the Senate.

Mr. PEYTON thought it better that a select committee examine the subject and ascertain whether the publication of the maps was necessary to the explanation of the report, and he made a motion to that effect, as a substitute for that of the Senator from Allen.

Mr. EVANS accepted the substitute in lieu of his own resolution, which was then adopted.

Mr. CRENSHAW, leave to introduce a bill to amend the charter of the Glasgow and Scottsville Turnpike Company: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HARDIN, leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to chancery proceedings: referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS, leave to introduce a bill to change the time of meeting of the General Assembly: referred to a select committee.

Mr. PEYTON moved to dispense with the rule requiring the Governor's Message to lie on the table one day, with the view to take up the message communicated this morning: adopted.

The Clerk read the message, communicating the report of the settlement with the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, made by Messrs. G. B. Kinkead, and H. I. Bodley, under the act of last session.

Mr. KEY moved to refer the report to the committee on Finance.

Mr. PEYTON proposed its reference to the committee on the Sinking Fund; and it was so referred.

Mr. NEWELL moved that the report be printed.

Mr. PEYTON said the report was a voluminous document, and he hoped the motion to print would be withdrawn till the committee could examine and report upon the expediency of printing.

Mr. NEWELL withdrew his motion.

Mr. HARDIN, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of John Thomas: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. A. BOYD, leave to introduce a bill to change the time of holding elections for Trustees of the Town of Cadiz, in Trigg county: referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. WALLACE, leave to introduce a bill authorizing the Boone County Court to employ its Clerk in making a general cross alphabetical index of deeds, mortgages, &c., recorded in his office: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Lemuel H. Williams of Clinton county: referred to a select committee.

Mr. HENDERSON, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of James Lewis of Rockcastle county: referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of William Davis, late Sheriff of Clinton county: referred to a select committee.

Also, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the Clerk of the Clinton County Court: referred to a select committee.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of S. E. Carpenter: referred to a select committee.

Also, moved that the committee on Propositions and Grievances be discharged from the consideration of a petition referred yesterday, and that it be referred to a select committee: adopted.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the reports of the Keepers and Clerk of the Penitentiary.

Mr. CRENSHAW moved that 150 copies of said reports be printed, and that they be referred to the committee on the Penitentiary: adopted.

Mr. BUTLER moved to take up out of the orders of the day the bill from the House of Representatives, for the benefit of Enoch Stout and others: agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WHETHER A FINE ASSESSED IN A CASE OF VENUE CHANGED, SHALL GO TO THE BENEFIT OF THE COURT ORIGINATING, OR THE COURT DETERMINING THE PROSECUTION.

An act for the benefit of Enoch Stout and others: grants a change of venue from the Louisville City Police Court to the Jefferson Circuit Court to said Stout, &c., under indictment for a misdemeanor in removing a slave pending suit for freedom.

Mr. BUTLER stated that the persons for whose benefit this act is designed, were under indictment in the City Court; that the case is to be tried next Monday; that the petitioners had set forth by depositions that, owing to the personal prejudices of the City Judge against the principal one indicted, he feared an impartial trial could not be had, unless a

change of venue were granted; and he therefore hoped the Senate would pass the bill at once, which had received the sanction of the House, so that the defendants might not be compelled to be tried by a Court in which they had stated under oath an impartial trial could not be had. Time pressed and there could be no delay, if the Senate concurred with the House in thinking these applicants for impartial justice should have their petition granted.

Mr. HARDIN had no objection to the passage of the bill, except to the provision that the fine imposed in case of conviction in the Jefferson Circuit Court, should be paid into the City Treasury. This would be to pass a special law for this case, repealing the existing law, providing that fines assessed in the Circuit Courts shall go into the Jury Fund. It would be a departure from sound principle and true policy, thus to make a single case an exception from the operation of the general law.

Mr. PEYTON concurred with the Senator from Adair, (Mr. HARDIN,) and unless the obnoxious section were stricken out, he would move the reference of the bill to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HELM. While it is due to the citizen to afford him justice by an impartial tribunal, we should do no injustice to the city of Louisville. It is right the city should have the fines the law destines for her treasury, and that the petitioner should have a fair trial. It does not seem becoming to take away the fine in this case from the city.

Mr. PEYTON moved to refer the bill to the committee on the Judiciary. He was utterly opposed to diverting a resource of the Jury Fund, in this exceptional and unprecedented way. There was neither justice nor policy in it. He would insist on the reference, unless the section objected to were stricken out.

Mr. BUTLER. The reasons offered in support of the proposed reference are singular and strange. A citizen alleges that, if tried before the Police Court, his rights will be prejudiced. Does the Senator ask a bonus of five hundred dollars, the lowest amount of fine assessed in such cases, for giving the citizen a fair trial? This is the sum of his proposition. It is neither more nor less than saying this petitioner shall not have a fair trial unless the State receive \$500 for granting the act of justice. I do not of course mean to imply any want of personal magnanimity on the part of Senators. But I apprehend that they have hastily taken positions which on mature reflection, I hope they will abandon. I hope the Senator from Breckinridge will withdraw his motion. The fines allowed the city of Louisville were given by law, for certain—I had almost said strong reasons—but they were granted for high and important considerations; that the city should enforce an efficient police jurisdiction in aid of the administration of the criminal justice of the State. And she pays from her Treasury money into the Treasury of the State, to be appropriated to judicial purposes. This fine then, should it be assessed and collected, should not be diverted from the city, simply because a citizen thinking he cannot have impartial justice before the Police Judge, procures a change of venue.

Mr. HARDIN. It has been my uniform practice, ever since I have had a seat in the Senate, to vote for changes of venue in cases of indictment, whether for misdemeanors or felonies. I never did, and never will, deny a citizen the means of enforcing his right to impartial justice in the courts. I oppose this bill, solely because it proposes to divert a fine, assessed in a Circuit Court, from the City Treasury, in which the general law vests it. The Senator from Louisville talks about a bonus. He charges that we ask a bonus for the administration of our justice. Sir, I might, with quite as much propriety, retort the compliment. The city of Louisville is very liberal, and magnanimously proposes to let the petitioners have a fair trial and receive impartial justice, provided you pay her a bonus of \$500 for the gracious concession. I was influenced, sir, by principle, and by principle alone, in my opposition to the impolitic and objectionable provision of the bill. My friend, the Senator from Hardin, (Mr. HELM,) says the city will be entitled to the fine if the venue be not changed. Very well; let her have it in that case; for then the law is obeyed. The City and Circuit Courts, though they do hold their sessions under the same roof, are as distinct as the Fayette and Jefferson Courts. Let the case be tried in whatever Court, I insist that the fine shall go as the existing law destines. This is in accordance with sound principle and sound policy; and I cannot disregard my obligations as a Senator to be directed by their guidance.

Mr. PEYTON. The Senator from Louisville says he is opposed to the bill unless the fine go to the city. He denies justice to a citizen unless the city receive a bonus for it. He tells us that, although justice cannot be administered to the petitioner in the City Court, yet he shall not have an impartial trial in the Circuit Court, unless the city receive a large sum of money. The Senator vaunts the magnanimity of his justice; but he must have his pound of flesh. Is this Senate willing to give the city of Louisville a bonus merely for consenting that one of its citizens shall have justice in an impartial court? The Senator admits that the petitioner is entitled to a change of venue; yet he says if the venue be changed the city will lose \$500. The simple question for the Senate is, ought he to have a change of venue? If so, let him have it; and if fined, let the fine go as the statute directs; if by the City Court, into the City Treasury; if by the Circuit Court, into the Jury Fund. What is in this case so to distinguish it from all others, as to except it from the effect of the general law? The proposition is extraordinary. There is rank injustice in it. And when a case of this sort comes here, is Louisville to dictate the terms on which we are to provide for the administration of justice to a citizen? There is something mean and outrageous in this attempt of Louisville to fetter our justice so that she may make pecuniary gain. The Senator from Louisville will not consent that justice be done one of his constituents, unless the city Treasury be benefited thereby. The City and Circuit Courts are as distinct as the Courts of Jefferson and Fayette, although they hold their terms under the same roof. The city is not entitled to the fine till a conviction be had; yet the Senator anticipates a conviction and demands the money in advance. He demands, as the price of his justice, that the city receive the money. Shall we sanction such a price? It would be undignified and improper for the Senate to inquire where the fine will go. It is too small a business for us, on a question of this kind, where justice is demanded for a citizen and freeman, to be looking after the disposition of dollars and cents. Let the criminal justice of the State be fairly and impartially administered; let no citizen be convicted in a court where he believes prejudice exists against him; let the conviction or acquittal impress the victim and the public with its fairness and justice; and let all the results of the sentence, the fine adjudged, as well as the responsibility of the adjudication, remain to the court decreeing it.

Mr. EVANS hoped the bill would be put on its passage. The trial in the City Court is set for next Monday. If time permitted the amendment of the bill as urged, he should have no wish to obstruct that. But if amended, it must go back to the House for concurrence, which, he feared, would be tantamount to its defeat and to the denial of justice to the applicant. Shall we now, when time so presses, deny justice to a citizen whose rights are in peril, merely that we may look after the direction a pitiful sum of money may take by our according that justice. We have not time now to amend the bill,

else I should not oppose the amendment. Whether \$500 shall go to the City Treasury or to the Jury Fund, is too small an inquiry to delay the means of justice necessary to the protection of the precious rights of a freeman, in the present pressing exigence of the case. If time allowed, I might be entirely disposed to go with Senators. But now, unless the bill be pressed to its passage, justice is virtually denied the citizen.

Mr. HARDIN, to facilitate the procurement of justice, moved to strike out the provision requiring the fine to go to the City Treasury.

Mr. PEYTON, with the same view, withdrew his motion, to make way for that of the Senator from Adair.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator from Breckinridge, (Mr. Peyton) puts an interpretation on my language unauthorized. I said the reference of the bill, as moved by the Senator, would defeat the object of the petitioner; which he construes into a declaration that I would vote against the bill rather than refer it. He talks about the mean and sordid spirit of the city of Louisville as displayed in this movement; its authorities, its councils, its people know nothing about it. It is simply a personal movement of a single individual of that city. All else of that city are asleep as to this measure. Nor is that city here cavilling for the proceeds of a fine. The Senator's reflection against my city, is out of time and out of place.

But now it is proposed to strike out the provision for leaving the fine to the city. I am entirely indifferent. But if the claim of the city to this poor pittance be now a fit question for consideration, it should be borne in mind that it has already incurred all the expenses of this prosecution. If in this state of the case you strike out, I am content. If the Commonwealth choose to avail herself of the preparation and expenses incurred by the city, be it so.

Mr. HARDIN. A word in reply to the last remark of the Senator from Louisville. Suppose a criminal, arrested in Henderson after the expenses of preparing for his prosecution were incurred, should get a change of venue to Daviess, with what propriety, justice or grace, could Henderson come here demanding the fine adjudged by the Daviess Court? I repeat, I am sincerely in favor of the change of venue asked; but am, at the same time, for letting established law take its course. No county, no city, no section, should receive any benefit over any other. We are all one common people; and all should receive fair, equal, impartial privileges. It is on principle I act in urging this amendment, to maintain the force and the justice and the equal rights secured by established law. There is time to procure the concurrence of the House to-day with this amendment.

Mr. EVANS. The adoption of the amendment will defeat the object of the petitioner. It is now 12 o'clock. The legislative action of the House, the concurrence in the proposed amendment, the engrossment and enrollment cannot be expected on this, the last day on which legislation can interpose for the protection of the rights of the citizen.

Mr. PEYTON. A word in reply to my friend from Louisville. He says the city knows nothing of this movement. I supposed the Senator represented the city and presented its views. But if the city is asleep, the Senator is wide awake. He had said he would rather the bill were lost than the fine should be diverted from the City Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER. I said no such thing in my speech. What the Senator understood me to say, was in private conversation.

Mr. SPEAKER. Then the Senator from Breckinridge cannot, in the Senate, refer to the remark.

Mr. PEYTON. I was replying to what I understood was the argument of the Senator; and may have mingled his private and public discourse. I am corrected. I demand the yeas and nays on the amendment striking out the provision that the fine shall go to the City Treasury.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Alfred Boyd, Wilson P. Boyd, Chenault, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Key, Peyton, South, Walker, Wallace—11.
NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Bramlette, Butler, Conner, Crenshaw, Evans, Fox, Harris, Heady, Helm, Holloway, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd and Woodson—18.

So the amendment was rejected.

And the bill being ordered to be read a third time, it was moved to dispense with the third reading with the view to putting it on its passage at this time; and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative, yeas 22, nays 8.

So, the rule requiring four-fifths to dispense with the third reading, the bill went over into the orders of the day.

An act enlarging the Constable's district around Mayfield: Passed.

The SPEAKER then announced as follows, the

SPENDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hardin, Gray, Patterson, Peyton and Crenshaw.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Walker, Swope, Newell, Holloway and Taylor.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Swope, Drake, South, Evans and Henderson.

On Religion.—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Draffin, Bramlette, Marshall and Thomas.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Dyer, Evans, Bradley, Woodson and Wallace.

On Finance.—Messrs. James, Todd, Helm, Butler and Newell.

On Education.—Messrs. Butler, Slaughter, Harris, Thurman and Bramlette.

On the Penitentiary.—Messrs. Peyton, Crenshaw, Swope, W. P. Boyd and Henderson.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Wallace, Heady, Henderson, Bradley and Marshall.

On the Sinking Fund.—Messrs. Helm, Holloway and South.

On Executive Affairs.—Messrs. Harris, Conner and Draffin.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Chenault, Ballard, Bradford, Thomas and Drake.

On Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Slaughter, Ballard, Taylor, Bradford and Chenault.

On Federal Relations.—Messrs. Woodson, Patterson, Fox, South and Gray.

On Banks.—Messrs. Key, Fox and Peyton.

On the Library.—Messrs. Taylor, Conner and Holloway.

On Public Offices.—Messrs. Heady and Dyer.

On Enrollments.—Messrs. A. Boyd, South and Walker.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1846.

The House met and session opened with prayer and the reading of the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. MAYHALL dictated a correction of the Journal in respect to the leave he obtained yesterday to introduce a bill to amend the execution laws of 1828, which had been erroneously ascribed to the gentleman from Franklin.

The SPEAKER now announced the Standing Committees under the rules and orders of the House, as follows, to-wit:

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. S. Stone, Kelly, Barclay, Myres, Shawhan, Walker and Hatfield.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. B. Stone,

Thurston, J. Bowling, Railey, Abbett, Orndorff and Headley.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hardy, Darnaby, Duncan, Barnett, Reid, J. Smith and Head.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Harlan, Botts, Mason, Finnell, Pope, R. C. Bowling and Dudley.

On Religion.—Messrs. Peters, Gardner, Brooks, Gano, Orndorff, Cessna and Wortham.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. L. Combs, Jones, Maves, Seaton, Hutton, Murray and Priest.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Cox, Stevenson, McCampbell, Lapsley, Cleveland, Whitsett and Hay.

On Education.—Messrs. Root, Miller, Waller, Dallam, Balee, Hughes and Moore.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Desha, Alexander, Evans, McKellup, Sparks, Rodman and Whitlock.

On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement.—Messrs. E. Smith, Wheat, Conner, Howell, Short, Alexander and Abbett.

On the Penitentiary.—Messrs. Barlow, Orr, Riley, Anthony, W. Thomas, Maxey and A. Johnston.

On Agriculture and Manufactures.—Messrs. Glover, Clarke, J. Combs, Layne, Brawner, Begley and Seaton.

On Sinking Fund.—Messrs. Waller, Hughes, Mills, Miller, Purdon, Falls and Brasher.

On Banks.—Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Cox, Haggard, Stevenson, Elliott and Finnell.

On Library.—Messrs. Brown, Mayhall, Wortham, A. W. Thomas and Ford.

On Enrollments.—Messrs. Dallam, Riley, Thurston, Breeden and Speed.

On Public Offices.—Messrs. Gore, Wallace, Jackson and D. B. Johnson.

On Printing.—Messrs. Glenn, Clarke, Jackson and Clack.

PETITIONS.

The SPEAKER announced the order for the presentation of petitions; and stated that gentlemen presenting petitions were expected to make brief statements of their object, and by motion to dispense with their reading, and assign them to appropriate committees.

Mr. CLARK presented the petition of sundry citizens of Caldwell county, praying the formation of a new county; and called for its reading; which was laid, and the petition referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. HARDY presented the petition of Joseph W. Wood; which was received, its reading dispensed with, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BROWN presented the petition of sundry citizens of Jefferson county, asking for a new county to be formed out of the counties of Jefferson, Hardin, Meade and Bullitt. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. B. also presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Bullitt, for the same object; which took the same direction.

Mr. B. also presented the petition of sundry citizens of the county of Hardin, for the same object; which took the same direction.

Mr. B. also presented a memorial in connection with the same subject; which also received the same assignment.

Mr. SPARKS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Knox and Harlan, praying for a new county. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. DUDLEY presented the petition of John Moore. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BARLOW presented the petition of Daniel Hastings, asking compensation for taking care of an afflicted lady. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. DESHA presented the petition of the 20th Regiment of Kentucky Militia. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LAYNE presented the petition of sundry citizens of Morgan county, praying to be attached to Johnson county. Referred.

A message in writing was now received from the Governor, by the hand of his Private Secretary, Mr. KINKEAD, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to settle with the President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. BARKLEY presented the petition of John Tompkins, asking to bring his slave into the State. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARLAN presented the petition of Henry Blanton, and desired its reading for the information of the House. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. E. SMITH presented the petition of Margaret Mitchell, praying \$500 to be refunded to her, which her deceased husband subscribed and paid toward the erection of the State Capitol.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary KOHLHASS, now informed the House that that body had considered and passed a bill for the benefit of Isaiah Heston, late Sheriff of Breckinridge county; and a bill to continue in force for two years longer, the law authorizing the appointment of Commonwealth Attorneys; in which the Senate asks the concurrence of this House.

Mr. MAYES presented severally the petitions for divorce, by Mansford Keene, Edward Farrar, and Martha Farrar; which were referred to the committee on Religion.

Mr. M. also presented the petition of James Holyfield—15 years of age and weary of his matrimonial condition—asking for a divorce. Same reference.

Mr. CLARK presented the petition of Francis Machel, asking to have the sale of a slave legalized.

Mr. BOTTS presented the petition of Wm. Grissom, for a divorce. Referred to the committee on Religion.

Mr. POPE presented severally the petitions of a Mr. Young and wife, of J. P. Dorsey, and of Wm. Waterbury—which were severally referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GANO presented the petition of Alexander Wall, for the legalization of the sale of certain real estate. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GORE presented the petition of the Rev. A. B. Metcalfe, (which was read,) asking to be relieved from the penalties of the law of 1833, which he had unwittingly violated. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DUDLEY presented the petition of a Mr. Winfrey, for a divorce. Referred.

Mr. HARDY presented the petition of John N. Watson, for the legalization of the sale of certain lands. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of Joseph N. Behanon, for the same object, &c.

Mr. GLENN presented the petition of Hezekiah C. Bunce, Jailer of Todd county, asking compensation for keeping a slave. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER now laid before the House the following communications, and asked their assignment to appropriate committees, to-wit:

The petition of John H. Grimes, the father of an illegitimate child, whose mother is deceased—asking that he may adopt the child and make it his heir, and that the child's name may be changed accordingly. Committee on the Judiciary.

The petition of Reuben Herndon for a divorce. Committee on Religion.

Of Edward Payne, of Warren county—to introduce a slave. Committee on the Judiciary.

Of Matthew Young and others—compensation

for the apprehension of a convict. Committee on Claims.

Of Jones and Guest—for a change of venue from the Edmonson Circuit Court. Committee on the Judiciary.

Of J. S. Lucas—to introduce a slave. Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CESSNA presented the petition of sundry citizens—to change the terms of the Lane Circuit Court. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARLAN desired to make a motion of the character of a petition. There was a petition presented to the House last year, relative to the county seat of Owsley, upon which no action was had. Those petitioners wished to withdraw their papers with the view of presenting others.

The SPEAKER said he was informed by the Clerk that the papers would be returned as a matter of course, and the matter needed not the order of the House.

Mr. DUDLEY presented the petition of a jailer. Referred.

Mr. FORD presented the petitions of a Mr. Bennett and a Mr. Clark—each for a divorce. Referred.

Mr. HAY presented a petition for another magistrate in Muhlenburg county; and also a petition for a divorce; which were referred.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition for a bridge charter for Covington.

Mr. ORR presented the petition of Noah Johnston—to change the name of a child. Referred to a select committee.

The SPEAKER now announced the order for REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

By Mr. S. STONE—A bill for the benefit of the county court of Russell county: which was read. [The bill allows the said court further time of twelve months to furnish a set of weights and measures for the county.] By dispensation of the rules the bill passed.

By Mr. J. S. SMITH—A

Resolved, That the Second Auditor furnish this House with a statement, made up from the taxable property in ten counties in different parts of the State, of the number of persons who pay no tax; of those who pay 15 cents and under; of those who pay 30 cents and under; and of those who pay over 30 cents; and also the total number of persons listed for taxation in each of those ten counties.

Mr. HARLAN said there was a large amount of money paid out annually for taking the tax lists; and there were large numbers taken in the lists who paid no tax at all. The object of the resolution was to get information on the subject, and to enquire whether the several counties respectively ought not to pay some small portion of the expense of taking these lists, especially as they derive one-half the benefit of the service.

The resolution was then adopted.
Mr. HARLAN offered the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to tax bowie knives, pistols and other deadly weapons.

Mr. GLENN proposed to amend the resolution by further instructing the said committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing the bounty now offered upon silk cocoons; which carried; and the resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. HATFIELD offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That the members of this House wear crapes upon the left arm for thirty days, expressive of their respect for the memory of ALFRED WILLIAMS, deceased; who, at the August election was returned as a Representative of the county of Simpson.

A motion for adjournment was now carried; and gentlemen were rising to their feet and cloaks and hats, when the SPEAKER'S hammer admonished the House to wait for the announcement from the Chair, and at this moment, Mr. J. S. SMITH read to the Chair a brief homily on the importance of good order at the time of adjournment. In earlier days, he said, in the purer and palmer days of the State, when Mr. Speaker and himself were members, and MARTIN D. HARDIN was Speaker, no gentleman thought of leaving his seat at the instant of adjournment, but all sat in their places till the Speaker would descend from the Chair and waive his acknowledgments of the attentions towards the member's desks on either side of the House. Such a practice also had a good effect on the galleries. It was ever creditable to a deliberative body to be grave; and every way respectable and unbecoming the dignity of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth to break up in a row, or like a rush to a common dining table. For himself, he was disposed to exact now the observance of the old customs. It was but the homage due to the superiority of the position of a legislator for the members to remain and sit gravely in their places at such a time as this, till the Speaker descend and bow his acknowledgments to the House. But for his superior age Mr. S. would not have made these remarks.

Whereupon the SPEAKER arose and announced the adjournment, till Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, Editor.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1846.

Single copies of both the Daily and Weekly Commonwealth, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at two and a half cents, and the latter at five cents, per copy.

NAVIGATION.—The steamer Tom Metcalfe left this port yesterday morning bound for Louisville and the Blue Wing went up the river. We understand the Kentucky starts out for Louisville this morning.

THE MAILS.—We received no Washington city papers on Friday, Saturday or Sunday. Nor, since the meeting of Congress, have we received Washington papers regularly, more than three times a week. We suppose, however, we are to be thankful to the powers that be for what favors they choose to bestow, observing the proverb of Sancho, not to look the gift horse in the mouth.

THE GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF STATE.—Rumors having gone abroad, intimating unpleasant difficulties between these distinguished gentlemen, we deem it due to the public to state; as we do with sincere satisfaction, however such rumors may have originated, that their personal relations are those of entire civility; that their official intercourse is perfectly cordial; and that we have good grounds for assuring the public that these happy relations are not likely to be disturbed.

PLUMBE'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.—We have examined some very fine portraits from this establishment. They are indeed of extraordinary merit. The room is on the West side of St. Clair, between the Mansion House and Capitol.

We beseech the attention of all friends of domestic industry—of all who would promote home interests and home labor and home laborers—of all who would protect American interests against the grasping and hostile policy of foreign nations, and especially against the commercial policy—in short, of all who, whether Whigs or Democrats, desire the permanency of the protective policy and deprecate the introduction of the British theory of Free Trade; we beseech all such to read and ponder the letter of the Hon. A. Stewart, which is copied in this paper. Read, reflect, and then act, as the able practical statesman recommends.

CONGRESS.—We learn from country papers that both Houses met again on the 27th. Mr. Dallas sent a note stating his inability to attend, and appointing Mr. Sevier, President pro tem of the Senate. Mr. Crittenden doubted the authority for such procedure and moved that the Senate elect a presiding officer; but afterwards withdrew his motion. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, took his seat. The House passed the bill from the Senate extending the laws of the Union over the State of Texas. There was a good deal of squabbling among the Democrats about the election of a superintendent of the folding room, which ended in nothing.

From the National Intelligencer.
TO THE EDITORS.

CUMBERLAND, (Md.) Dec. 25, '45.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I think it would be important to publish a letter I see appended to Mr. STEWART'S pamphlet speech on the tariff, as well to induce prompt action by way of remonstrance on the part of the people, as to obtain speedily the information and facts desired; besides, the questions

themselves are calculated to awaken reflection and investigation among the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, and more likely to bring them to right conclusions than all the speeches that can be made on the subject.

Please insert the letter, a copy of which you will find enclosed. Yours respectfully,

The following is the Letter referred to:
House of Representatives, Dec. 9, '45.

DEAR SIR: Will you have the goodness to answer some, or the whole, of the following questions at your earliest convenience? The facts you communicate may be important on the discussion of the tariff question now pending before Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent out several circulars to obtain facts on one side of the question and it is deemed but right to take measures to obtain some on the other.

The whole opposition to the protective policy is based upon the assumption of the fact (without proof) that protective duties increase the prices of both domestic and foreign goods, and are therefore oppressive and burdensome to the people. Now, if this is proved untrue in point of fact, then the whole ground of opposition to the protective policy falls to the ground.

It is admitted that revenue duties, levied on articles not produced or manufactured in this country, may, and generally do, increase prices; but protective duties, levied on articles we can furnish at home, it is contended, ultimately reduce the prices by introducing competition, skill, machinery, and increased supply, and that such is the universal experience on the subject.

You perceive, therefore, that the whole matter resolves into a question of facts; and it is to ascertain those facts that I have taken the liberty to address you. Will you then be so good as to refer to your books and bills, and furnish answers to the following questions?

To Merchants, Manufacturers and others.

1. What was the price of cotton goods, sheetings, shirtings, &c., in 1816, when the minimum duties were first imposed for their protection? What was the price when the tariff of 1828 was passed, and what is the price now?

2. What were the prices, at the date indicated, of calicoes, twist, yarn, &c., and are they not reduced to about one-fourth of what they were before they were protected by the tariff of 1816?

3. What was the price of woolen goods, flannels, satinetts, &c., at the periods above mentioned? and are they not now furnished of domestic manufacture for less than half the price paid when exclusively imported from abroad?

4. It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, that we manufacture eighty-four millions of dollars worth of cotton goods in the United States, and I assume half that amount of woolen—what would be the effect on prices at home and abroad, were this immense supply destroyed or withdrawn from the markets of the world?

5. What were the prices of window and other glass in 1816, and at the dates of the tariffs of 1824, 1828, and what now? Is glass not now supplied at home for less than one-fourth of the price paid in 1816, and for less than the amount of the duty imposed for its protection?

6. What were the prices of iron, nails, and other manufactures of iron and steel in 1816? What at the other periods referred to, and what are the prices now? Are not many of these articles now made at home for one-half and one-fourth of their former price?

7. What were the prices, at the above dates, of salt, paper, and of such other articles as may seem to you as calculated to show the effect of protective duties upon prices generally.

8. On the other hand, please state whether the articles not produced or manufactured in this country, on which duties for revenue merely and not for protection are levied, such as silks, velvets, laces, &c., have been reduced in price since 1816, or have they been reduced in any thing like the ratio of reduction that has occurred in the prices of the protected articles? What is the reason of the difference? and is it not true that protective duties, in the end, reduce prices, while revenue duties increase them?

9. While protective duties have reduced the prices of manufactured goods, has not the increased demand resulting from the increase of manufacturing establishments throughout the country, sustained and kept up the wages of labor, and the produce of the farmer, flour, grain, provisions, &c., at as high, and in some cases even higher, rates than they were in 1816? And do not protective duties, therefore, by increasing the supply of manufactured goods, while they increase the demand for the raw material and bread-stuffs, enable the farmers to sell for more and buy for less?

Questions to Farmers, Mechanics, &c.
10. What part of the value of a yard of cloth consists of wool, bread, meat, and other agricultural products? And is not a piece of flannel, manufactured by a farmer in his own family, as much a production of his farm, and as strictly agricultural, as a barrel of flour?

11. What portion of the price of foreign hats, shoes, axes, hoes, glass, salt, &c., consists of foreign agricultural produce, raw material, and the subsistence of labor? and when we send our money abroad to purchase these articles, do we not send it to support and enrich foreign farmers and mechanics to the injury of our own?

12. What portion of the value of a ton of pig-iron consists of agricultural products, estimating the subsistence of men, horses, oxen, &c., employed in supplying the ore and coal, and converting it into iron? Is not seven-eighths of its value agricultural? Does not Great Britain make iron, cloth, glass, &c. out of the same materials that we do; and when we import these articles, do we not import the British agricultural produce worked up in them? And is the policy of reducing duties to increase imports, such a policy as ought to be sustained by your representatives? Your answer will inform them.

13. What proportion of the value of the whole of our foreign imports consists of foreign agricultural produce, estimating the raw material and the subsistence of the labor employed in their protection? Is it not greatly more than one-half?

14. Estimating, then, one-half of the value of our imports to be agricultural produce, and our imports of British manufacture (as appears by official documents) having exceeded for ten years past forty millions a year, while she has taken, for the same time, of all the agricultural products of the grain-growing States, flour, grain, meat, and provisions of every kind, less than two millions of dollars worth per year from us; does it not follow that we consume annually twenty millions of dollars worth of British agricultural produce to two millions of the same that she consumes of ours? and ought the extension of this system of policy, by which we are made to consume ten dollars worth of British wool, grain, and provisions in the form of British goods, to one dollar's worth she takes from us, to be advocated by the American people or their representatives?

Questions to Laborers and others.

15. With our present facilities of intercourse with Europe by steam, would not "free trade" reduce the wages of labor here in every department of industry to the level of the wages of labor there, just as certainly as the removal of a wall separating

two unequal bodies of water would reduce the one to the level of the other?

16. If the productions of European labor, working at 25 cents per day, in making shoes, hats, cloth, and every thing else, were admitted into our ports free of duty, must not our mechanics and laborers come down and work as low as they do, or give up the market? Would not this follow just as certainly as that labor on one side of a street or river, working at 25 cents, would reduce 75 cents, the labor on the other side, to its own level?

17. The Message says the tariff "imposes heavy and unjust burdens on the farmer." Gen. Jackson says, "the tariff by taking 600,000 men, women, and children from agriculture, and employing them in manufactures, would create a home market for more bread stuffs than all Europe now furnishes."

The Message also says, duties ought to be imposed for revenue only, and whenever they are so high as to diminish imports and revenue, they ought to be reduced to the revenue standard. Thomas Jefferson in his report to Congress says, the true system is just the reverse of this; he says Congress should select such articles as we can manufacture for ourselves, "imposing on them duties lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards as other channels of supply open." The one says, as the American supply increases, reduce the duties so as to increase imports—the other says, as the American supply increases, increase the duties so as to diminish imports. Here Jackson and Jefferson both stand directly opposed to Polk. Which is right?

The information sought by this letter may be addressed to any friend of the tariff in Congress, stating whether the name of the writer may be used publicly or not.

Letters are received from all parts of the country anxiously inquiring whether the tariff will be put down or not.

From present indications, I think the protective policy is in great danger of being entirely overthrown. The enemies of the tariff are endeavoring to make it a party question, and to rally the Administration party against it on party grounds; if they succeed, the protective policy and the present tariff must go down. Supposing it to have every-thing vote, it will require thirty-five Administration votes to save it. Where are they to come from? Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio could give them—but will they do it? Not, in my judgment, unless the people themselves come speedily to the rescue. Unless they promptly send in remonstrances, signed without distinction of party, against making the tariff a party question, and against the modification or repeal of the tariff of 1842, I fear all will be lost; but a prompt and patriotic appeal to Congress by the people, without distinction of party, may save the country from impending danger, and nothing else in my opinion can do it.

Yours, respectfully,
A. STEWART.

ARCHITECTURAL NOVELTY.—The large stores lately built at the head of Foster's wharf, Boston, are roofed in a novel manner—an invention of necessity. A writer in the Boston Courier thus describes the improvement:

"Two enterprising builders have erected at the head of Foster's Wharf, on Broad Street, five large stores, and covered them with bricks instead of slate, from necessity rather than from choice; for their great depth, about one hundred feet, would have required thirty feet elevation for a pitch roof. About 80 feet of these roofs have a small descent, just enough to shed the water. We are thus indebted to accident for an important improvement—a real fire proof roof—all the more important, considering the growing compactness of our city buildings. These roofs are made very stiff and double boarded, then covered with tarred paper laid on with hot pitch, shingle fashion, three thicknesses. This operation makes them perfectly tight, but to protect them from fire, and the action of the elements, bricks are laid over the whole, bedded in hot pitch, which rises between the joints, and meets a coat of sand, forming a solid mass, and looks like our best side-walks, but smoother and with smaller joints. The bricks were made for the purpose, about one a quarter inch thick."

Mr. Goodloe's card, in answer to a statement in Mr. Hardin's communication to the Yeoman, having been inserted in this paper, it is due to justice to copy Mr. Hardin's rejoinder, as follows:

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2, 1846.
To the Editor of the Yeoman: Sir: I saw in your daily paper, this morning, a card signed W. C. Goodloe. My address will speak for itself. I explain nothing; I add nothing, and retract nothing. I re-affirm what is contained in that address. I came out of the presence of the Mansion House, I led to the parlor, and not from my office. I saw a crowd of some ten or fifteen persons in earnest conversation, part of them standing on the pavement in front of the passage, part about the curb-stone, and part on the edge of the street next to the curb-stone. I did not hear what they said. Just at the out edge of the crowd, say two or three feet, I saw Mr. Goodloe. I did not see him take any part in the conversation. I went from there to Mrs. Flournoy's, and I was told that that crowd followed me. I now say that I do not recollect seeing Mr. Jacob Swigert; but if he says he saw me there, I have no doubt he did—just as much as I believe there is such a city as London, from being told thus. I did not say in any address whether Mr. Swigert was there or not. All the facts I state in that address as of my own knowledge, I stand up to; and if Mr. Goodloe asserts that the facts as related by me for my own knowledge are "grossly false," or intends that, then, I pronounce him a liar and a scoundrel.

BEN. HARDIN.
MARRIED.—In Lexington, on New Year's day, by Rev. G. W. Bush, Rev. G. W. BERRIS, of the Kentucky Annual Conference, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of John Prather, of Fayette county.

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3, 1846.
Bagging—\$1@10c. Rope—2@4c. Bricks, new, 3 1/2@4c. Cider, \$3@75. Flour for family use, \$5. Grain—wheat 70@75c; corn 30@35c; oats 22c; rye 30@35c. Hemp—\$8@85; water rotted \$100@120. Hay—85¢ @ 100 lb. Lard, 7¢. Pork—The hog killing season is over. Holders demand \$11 50 for mess, and \$9 50 for prime. Salt—Kana-wha 22@25 c; Turkey Island 31@40; Liverpool, ground, 6¢ sack; \$1 50@1 75; blown \$1 75@2. Sugar—61@67. Seeds—clover \$5 25@5 50; timothy \$4@4 50; hard's grass 50@55; orchard grass 75@81; hemp 30c. Tobacco—No. 1, \$3 50@4; No. 2, \$2 50@3; No. 3, \$1 50@1 75. A fine article would bring \$4 50@6. Whiskey—23.

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the Mansion House. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Bantzell's Hat-shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 5, 1846.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. H. DAVIS, resident Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, of Frankfort, Ky., being permanently located in this city, respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of this city and vicinity. Defective teeth should be filled before their beauty or symmetry is destroyed, and thereby not only render them ornamental, but useful the remainder of life.

I am also prepared to insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure, (when the circumstances of the case will admit) after the latest and most approved method, with or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, from one tooth to an entire set, and in a style not surpassed anywhere. Teeth set on pivot, cleaned, &c.
Extracting done with the latest and most improved instruments, and with the least possible pain. All operations performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.
Office at A. Z. Boyer's.
Residence on Main street, South side, near Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store.

WEISIGER HOUSE,
BY THOMAS S. THEOBALD,
FRANKFORT, KY.

BOSWELL'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

OF LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, by which, not only the drawing, but the color and expression are given to all their beauty of color and expression. Together with his late and valuable discovery of coloring the back ground, which is universally admired, and so indispensable in beautifying and finishing a miniature portrait in good taste.

A favorable opportunity is now offered to the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort and vicinity, to obtain Miniature Portraits in the most perfect style of execution, which for like beauty, fineness and accuracy, are acknowledged to be unequalled. Mr. Boswell has opened his Gallery at the corner of Main and Ann streets, over the Drug store of W. L. Crutcher, near the Weisiger House, where he is prepared to receive ladies and gentlemen to take their likenesses in any kind of weather by affording him from ten to sixty seconds sitting. None need now hesitate in consequence of the heretofore objection to Daguerreotypes, viz. dimness of the eyes and imperfection of colors. Mr. B., by his late improvements, pledges himself to give the eyes and hair perfect with all their brightness and colors. Perfect likenesses are warranted and satisfaction given before any charge is made. Mr. Boswell is prepared to give instructions in his late improvements, which are unequalled, and warrants all of his miniature portraits to remain for ages unaltered.
Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. Jan. 3, 1846.

E. VAN KEUREN.

FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER.

On St. Clair street, two doors below the "Commonwealth Office."

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its variety of branches. Gentlemen's fine dress boots made to order of the best materials, and from the latest New York fashions. Also, Boots and Shoes neatly repaired at the shortest notice. He flatters himself from his long experience in business and taste, that he can make easy and gentle fits.

January 2, 1846.

NEW BOOK JUST RECEIVED.

THE Life and Trial of Dr. ABNER BAKER, who was executed in Manchester, for the alleged murder of his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates, Esq., just received and for sale by

WARREN & ALDRIDGE.

WALKER'S NEW CITY EXCHANGE AND RESTAURANT.

PEARL OR THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AT this establishment can be had all the Luxuries and Delicacies of the season. Files of papers, from the principal cities of the Union, are kept for the accommodation of strangers and others. January 1, 1846.

S. WEILER'S

GREAT WESTERN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, BROWN'S ROW, NO. 2, BELOW THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HERE Fashion has her style arrayed.

Each gorgeous dress is here displayed,

To suit the varied mind.

Here Coats, and Vests, and Pants you view,

Of texture such as but few can buy.

All colored with each rainbow hue,

To deck the form divine.

And Scarfs of every beautiful dye

Artistic skill could trace.

To please the taste, delight the eye,

And twine the neck with grace;

And splendid Cloaks made to a mode,

To keep the body warm;

The richest dress which Fashion's code

Has given the many fold.

Our ample stock, we purchased low,

And paid the rich reward;

And thus can sell for less, we know,

Than any one in town.

Our matchless Goods then call and see,

And buy a splendid suit.

For they shall fit you to a T.

And shall be cheap to boot.

Just try the new GREAT WESTERN stand.

To please shall be our task.

And when we've sold with ready hand,

The dimes—that's all we ask.

N. B.—Now let all buyers call and try.

They'll find what'er they seek.

For WEILER gets a new supply

OF CLOTHING every week.

January 1, 1846.

MAIN STREET CLOTHING STORE.

CANT BE BEAT—EITHER AT PRICES OR ARTICLES.

LUCKEN & GRIMME.

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

ONR door below J. Shannon's Sundry Establishment, keep constantly on hand every variety and quality of READY MADE CLOTHING, which they will sell as low as any other establishment in the Western Country. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. January 1, 1846.

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1846.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1846. Also, containing the Farmer's, Christian & Presbyterian Almanacs, for 1846, for sale at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FANCY STATIONERY.

A BEAUTIFUL variety of Note Paper, Note Envelopes, Mat- to Seals, Fancy Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, &c., may be had at

(Jan. 1) TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

PEN AND POCKET KNIVES.

OF the very best of Rogers' and Wostenholme's make; a large lot on hand and for sale at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

KENTUCKY REPORTS.

A COMPLETE set of the Kentucky Reports, (except Hughes and Sneed, 1 vol. each) in good order, for sale at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

OF the newest style and best manufacture; a large supply on hand, and for sale by

Also—Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c., for sale at the same place. January 1, 1846.

B. F. JOHNSON & Co.

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HAVE on hand a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, &c., which they will sell at reduced prices, as they are desirous of reducing their stock as much as possible before making their Spring Importation. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call. January 1, 1846.

R. KNOTT.

RETAILER OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, (Between the Mansion House and Weisiger House.) FRANKFORT, KY.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL accounts and notes due to me, and not arranged before the 15th of January, will be placed in the hands of the officers for collection. R. KNOTT.

REGULAR PACKET.

The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. L. Todd, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Munday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. January 1, 1846.

HARRIS & M'KENDRICK,

CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS, FRANKFORT, KY.

THEIR shop is on Ann, between Clinton and Mero streets, where both or either may be found, except when absent attending to business. They invite their friends to give them a call, when they wish work done in their line cheap.

January 1, 1846.

J. L. SAGE.

MANUFACTURER OF RIFLE GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice. January 1, 1846.

TO PHYSICIANS.

Genuine Old Port and Pure Madeira Wine, and Old Brandy, for the sick, can be had day or night at

January 1, 1846. DEXON & GRAHAM'S.

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber, now residing in Frankfort, proposes opening a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE. His residence is on St. Clair Street, adjoining the Court House, and only a few doors from the Bank. It is an eligible site, convenient for business men, and his rooms are retired, new and comfortable. He could accommodate a mess of six or eight members of the Legislature.

December 30, 1845. BEN. LUCKETT.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

I AM prepared to take 6 or 8 Gentlemen as boarders during the winter. Members of the Legislature, and gentlemen having business with the members, will find the situation of my house very convenient, being on St. Clair street, between the Mansion House and Capitol, and nearly opposite to the office of the Public Printer.

Frankfort, Dec. 2, 1845—G. W. LEWIS.

HENRY SAMUEL.

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

His shop is nearly opposite the Public Room of the Mansion House. In addition to his professional business, he keeps constantly on hand the best Cheiving Tobacco and Spanish Cigars. January 1, 1846.

Cincinnati Advertisements.

GOODHUE & CO.,
NO. 14, MAIN ST., EAST SIDE, 7th DOOR

